Business Notices.

Before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace, Before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the said county, personally came John Lee, who, bein duly sworn, deposeth and saith that he had been suffering wit Chronic Diarrhes for the past twenty-two years, and had consulted, and received prescriptions for his case from all the principal physicians in Philedelphia and clinetinast, but all to no effect as he has received no relief. At last he was reduced, to a meast he has received no relief. At last he was reduced, to a skeleton, without even the hope of ever finding relief; but, but device of a friend, was induced to try Hoerzerrange Gulebrich advice of a friend, was induced to try Hoerzerrange Gulebrich et Stonach Bitzens, and, to his utter amprise, found himself from the first trial; and in less than two menths, found himself from the first trial; and increasing in fiesh, and cheerfully give strength of body, and increasing in fiesh, and cheerfully give this certificate, in the hope that others afflicted like himself in this certificate, in the hope that others afflicted like himself in the benefited. benefited.
Sworn and subscribed to before me, August 21, 1835.
C. F. HANSEMAN, Justice of the Posco.
No. 44 Western-st., Cincinnati. O

KEEP THIS FACT BEFORE THE PUBLIC. Whetever Holloway's Pills have been used for such disorder as Indication, Headache, Billenaness, or Cortiveness, they have invariably effected a radical cure, without failure in a single case

WHO NEEDS THE PERUVIAN SYRUP,

OR PROTECTED PROTOXIDE OF IRON? let. CLERGYMEN.—Wh : ? On account of their ardness labors and sedentary habits, they are possibility liable to Brouchial and Kervous difficulties, and General Debility. Inon in this form will strengthen the whole system.

3d. LAWYERS .- Why? To sharpen their intellects, blur by exhaustion and severe mental application, and to infuse more ritality and life into the blood, and send it coursing in healthful, ife-giving ourrents through the veins. The State will do this. 3d. Freates have found the greatest relief from it. It is most desirably adapted to their various complaints, as thousands con-

4th. All who are suffering from general weakness and prostration will find it just the specific they need to restore to us to the physical system. If any doubt it let them try it, and they will thank us for those suggestions. Our pamphlet of testimonials will convince the most skeptical.

Sold by all Druggiste.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN. CONCENTRATED LEAVEN.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN.

The bread, rolls, cakes and pastry made by the sid of Chamberlin & Co.'s (Bosten) CONCENTRATED LEAVENERS far more issaliby than that made with yeast or any other compound?

It has rever failed to give satisfaction.

For sale by all the principal grocers and drungists.

GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent,
No. 189 Fearl st. New York.

10,000 Ladies wanted to each buy a pair of Satir Sairs or Garrana, for Balls and Parties, or a pair of India Rub ber Boots and Shozs, for snew and rain, at Mrt.En & Co.'s, No. 387 Cansl-st. HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA

Is free from unpleasant taste, and three times the strength of the sommon Caloimed Magnesia.

A World's Fair Modal, and four First Premium Silver Medals, have been awarded it, as being the best in the market. For sale by the ducater and country strength of the market. have been awarded it, as being the bost in the market. For sale by the druggists and country storekeepers generally, and by the manufacturer. Thomas J. Hushand, Philadelphia.

WHEELER & WILSON'S IMPROVED SEWING At reduced prices.
Office, No. 500 Broadway.

THE STERLING GAS REGULATOR improves the light and saves Gas. Warranted by Whereler & Wilson Sawers-Machine Co. Office, No. 305 Broadway (basement). TOWER CLOCKS, REGULATORS, AND OFFICE

THE NEW GOTHIC FURNACE

Is just out, and may be seen in operation at BARTLETY & LESLEY'S, No. 426 Broadway.

CROUP! CROUP! CROUP! Dr. E. B. FOOTE'S MAGNETIC CROFF TIPPET, worn about t neck at night, is warranted to prevent Croup. Price wil. F sale at the Drug stores or the principal office, No. 548 Broadwa Kew York. Sent by mail on receipt of the price, postage pair

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.-Reliable, Harmless and instantaneous; Black or Brown. Factory, No. 81 Barolay at Sold and applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond at KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO SILVER-GLOSS STARCH
Gives a beautiful finish to the Linen.
GAUTION.—Use less than usual, as it is very strong.

POSTAGE STAMPS (3 cents and 10 cents) for sale at Dex TRIBUNE Office.

New York Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1861.

THE TRIBUNE IN PROVIDENCE.—Mr. D. KIMBALL. No. 4 North Main street, is our agent for the sale of THE TRIBUNE, and will serve our friends with our Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly

MOTTOES FOR THE DAY.

I will suffer death before I will consent or advise friends to consent to any concession or compromis which looks like buying the privilege of taking posses sion of the Government to which we have a Constitutional right; because, whatever I might think of the merit of the various propositions before Congress, I should regard any concession in the face of menore as the destruction of the Government itself, and a consent on all hands that our system shall be brought down to a level with the existing disorganized state of affairs in Mexico. But this thing will hereafter be, as it is now, in the hands of the people; and if they desire to call a Convention to remove any grievances complained of or to give new guaranties for the permanence of vest rights, it is not mine to oppose. | ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Inauguration first; adjustment afterward. [SALMON P. CHASE.

I owe it to myself, I owe it to truth, I one it to the subject, to state that no earthly power could induce me to vote for a specific measure for the introduction of Slavery where it had not before existed, either south north of that line. Coming as I do from a Slave State, it is my solemn, deliberate, and well-matured determination that no power-no earthly power-shall compel me to vote for the positive introduction of Slavery either south or north of that line. Sir, while you reproach, and justly, too, our British ancestors for the introduction of this institution upon the continent of America, I am, for one, unwilling that the posterity of the present inhabitants of California and New-Mexico shall reproach us for doing just what we reproach Great Britain for doing to us. If the citizens of those Territorics choose to establish Slavery, I am for admitting them with such provisions in their Constitutions; but then, it will be their own work, and no ours, and their posterity will have to reproach them, and not us, for forming Constitutions allowing the in stitution of Slavery to exist among them. [HENRY CLAY.

The mails for Europe by the steamship Arago will close at 104 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Kellogg of Illinois yesterday brought forward in the House a series of amendments to the Constitution of ultra pro-Slavery character, one of which proposes to admit Slavery in all the territory south of 36° 30'. When the people want the Constitution amended we hardly think they will call upon Mr. Kellogg to perform the work.

Mr. Latham, a Democrat from California. spoke yesterday at much length in the United States Senate on the question of the day. He vouched for the loyalty of California to the Union, and refuted with considerable force the doctrine of the right of Secession. He drew, also, a vivid picture of the evils of Disunion. 'Amid a profusion of appeals to fraternal feelings. he indulged in a great amount of highly colored partisan slang about the fanaticism of the Republican party, which doubtless will have due sweight in promoting conciliation and restoring harmony.

CONGRESS....ITS WORK.

That Congress should devote its time and talents to its own duties instead of other folks' Bysterics, would seem a perfectly obvious truth. The Federal Treasury has been robbed by its official guardians, until money, credit and even hust funds in part, have vanished. The Government is borrowing at eleven and twelve per cent. meet its daily necessities, while millions of Floyd's official acceptances are affoat, which will Soubtless be saddled upon the nation in the end; 2he Oregon War claims are impending; the Pacife Mails call for more pabulum; and \$300,000 s voted away at a dash to buy a coal-mine on the | and free discussion, the people have emphatically

Chiriqui River, probably worth \$10,000. The Federal finances, like the present Federal Administration, would seem in the last stages of dilap idation and decay; yet Congress gives its attention to project after project devised to placate conspirators against the National existence and bribe armed traitors into replacing the cannon and muskets they have stolen from the Federal Armories. Can this be state-manship

There is no longer a rational apprehension in any quarter that Mr. Liucoln's Administration will wrong or imperil the South, unless the South choose to be involved in the guilt of treason. We judge that it will not be advisable for either Southern or Northern people to be caught besieging United States forts, defended by United States soldiers and displaying the United States flag, after Mr. Liucoln shall have been inangurated as President. At all events, we advise such as have any regard for their personal safety not to be caught at that business after the 4th of March next. If there be any Arsenals yet unsacked, any arms yet unstolen, which the rebels have fixed covetous eyes upon, we affectionately advise them to seize soon or not seize at all. Investing Fort Pickens and planting battery after battery about Sumter may be nice business so long as the investing forces are thirty or forty to one; but there is no certainty that this proportion can be maintained forever; so we suggest to those now playing soldier in the vicinity of the forts aforesaid that it will be decidedly safer to be found at least three miles away from those diggings, on and after the 5th of next month.

If Congress proposes to buy off the Secessionists, it ought to proceed at once to replenish the Treasury. Considering what Cobb and Floyd have already cost us, it were preposterous to approach that crowd at once with unloaded muskets and empty purses. They are an expensive people: even the hemp that is their righteous due is not to be had for a song. Let not the true men commit the common but dangerous mistake of undervaluing their adversaries.

Presuming that there has already been such clearing out of traitors that those who mean to stay in the Union and uphold its authority are now a working majority in each House, we insist that the country expects of that majority manifestations of courage, energy, and decision. We must have a Tariff that will replenish the Treasury; and it cannot be passed a day too soon. We must have all needful authority and means given to the Executive for the enforcement of the laws and the maintenance of the Federal authority. In short, there is pressing need that every remaining hour of this Congress be devoted to business-be consecrated to straightforward work. Higgling about compromises and tampering with treason may suit the genius of those who have hitherto incited and abetted that treason; but Republicans have other duties, other cares. The Government must be left by this Congress in no tottering, no paralyzed condition. It must have means, credit and power to command obedience; and these are yet to be created. Not an hour should be given to speculative themes until the pressing practical duties of the hour shall have been thoroughly attended to. Mr. Lincoln must not be compelled to call the new Congress in extra session if it be possible to avoid that resort. An Administration that begins with an extra session always breaks down-witness Van Buren's and Harrison's. Such a session may be avoided if this Congress shall do its whole duty. Let, then, the remaining traitors be invited to take themselves off at their earliest convenience, and let the sound and true remainder of each House devote its every energy to putting the Government in position to go safely, triumphantly through the ordeal just

CASSIUS M. CLAY.

Mr. Cassius M. Clay, in reply to our remarks upon his recent compromising speech at Washington, has addressed us a letter, in which, after alleging that the seceding States have been mightily encouraged in their rebellion by THE TRIBUNE, he savs:

" I felt that you were doing more to encourage treason and th dissolution of the Union than all the Cotton States together; that you were more than 'compromisers,' and nigh on to 'cowardly 'submission to rebels and traitors!' Yet I did not denounce you 'submission to rebels and traitors?' Yet I did not denounce you as faithless to the common cause; yet I felt it my duty to write two letters to my Republican friends in the North, to implore them not to follow your lead, but stand by 'the Union, the Consequence of your false moves—the battle has gone partially against us, and I am attempting to gather together once more our shattered columns, to strengthen us for the final—this greatest 'and last of the struggles between Freedom and Savery'—I think that is thinking denough in your own infallibility, if not a magnaninous hat just diffidence in your own infallibility, if not a magnanimou emembrance of my past services, and a generous trust in mumble leadership, should induce you to be silent!"

With all due respect to Mr. Clay, we are comnelled to acknowledge that we cannot appreciate either the logic or the modesty of these remarks It is true that at the beginning of the Secession movement we expressed a wish that the disaffected States might be allowed to separate them. selves from the rest of the Union, if in their sober and matured judgment they were satisfied that such a step was essential to their welfare, provided always that the separation were effected peaceably and legally and with a just regard to the rights and interests of the United States. That we no longer advocate asquiescence in the demands of the seceding States is because the nature and tone of these demands have altogether changed. Instead of asking for a peaceable and legal separation, the seceding States, without provocation, without palliation, in the face of the most extraordinary forbearance on the part of the Government and people of the United States, have resorted to violence; have taken arms against the Government: have made open war upon the United States, and now stand defiantly in the attitude of traitors and rebels. Under this change of circumstances it seems to us that a decent regard for the dignity, the rights, and the interests of the country. requires that the first thing to be done is to maintain the Union, the Constitution, and the Laws, and to insist that the authority of the Government shall be respected wherever it has rightful jurisdiction. It is not only useless: it is pernicious, it is degrading and demoralizing, to parley with rebels with arms in their hands, and to make concessions and compromises under constraint and dictation. Let those concede, let those submit who have committed treason, who have seized the forts and arsenals, and fired on the flag of the United States. The Free States have done none of these things. They

have perpetrated no outrages, violated

laws, broke no constitutional obligations. With

deliberation, prudence and moderation, they have

wisely taken the position that Slavery must not

be extended into the Territories. After a full

sanctioned that position by the election of Mr. Lincoln. And now, within three months after the rendition of that great verdict, we are called upon to compromise away the position thus deliberately taken, called upon to vote for the indefinite extension of Slavery, and for amendments to the Constitution so contrived as to fasten Slavery forever upon the country. And Mr. Clay asks us to stand aside and be silent with a generous trust in his "humble leadership!"

We trust to no such leadership. We keep no silence when concession to treason and compro mises with Slavery are the topics of discussion. In this contest THE TRIBUNE looks to no leaders and follows no guides but Right and Justice and the principles of Freedom on which the American Republic was founded and on which alone it can securely stand. We warn Mr. Clay, we warn all compromisers at Washington, high or low, to expect neither silence nor acquiescence from THE TRIBUNE in any scheme that grants one inch of one hair's breadth to Slavery.

Mr. Clay draws a comparison between his proposed concession of territory to Slavery and the concession of the northern part of Oregon to Great Britain when we yielded our claim to the line of 54° 40', and took that of the parallel of 490. The comparison will not hold. We gave up Vancouver by free and friendly negotiation. But suppose Great Britain, instead of using diplomacy, had first seized our frontier fortresses, had taken possession of our navy-yards, and had fired upon the American flag, does Mr. Clay think we should have gone upon our knees, and begged her to compromise and graciously accept one-half or two-thirds of the disputed territory And does he think that we should have offered, beside, to so amend our Constitution as to guaranty the permanence of British influence on this Continent?

A little more than one month ago, on Dec 19, 1860, Mr. Clay, who now talks of compro mising, wrote a public letter to the Speaker of the Indiana House of Representatives, in which these passages appear:

" Now, what shall Republicans do! They can have peace b "Now, what shall Republicans de! They can be sequiesting in all the demands of the Stave Power; but it is peace at the expense of their equality in the Government, and loss of their liberty. There may be some who, like Esop's fat dog will accept the terms; but I, who, like his wolf, have not only seen the marks of, but felt the collar, will part company nore. And, lastly, we can have peace by cauding on the Constitution (and the laws of our fathers) as i was, is, and shall be, and making others do the same-a peac was, is, and smar be, and making others do the same—a peace which will continue the grandest development of civilization which will continue the grandest development of civilization which the world has seen. Standing in the vanguard of a great and dangerous movement, I am told that leaders of violence—may be driven into exile, and may suffer poverty and die in obscurity. What shall I say ! What shall i do ! I liste I hear the voice of conscience—the voice of God—of the great dead. 'The man dies, but his memory lives.' 'Give me liberty, or give me death!' Well, then, I think old Ben Wade's speech in the Senate is the true ground. Let us stand with and by him to the end. The Constitution, the Union, and lawsthey must be preserved. With old John Adams, 'living or dying,' I stand by the Declaration."

"These be brave words." But where stands

Mr. Clay now? We, too, think Old Ben Wade's speech is the true ground; and that speech is against all compromises-all concessions to Slavery. While we hold by that, and contrast Mr. Clay of December with Mr. Clay of January, we must beg to be excused from following a leader who beats a retreat instead of sounding an advance.

THE DEMOCRATS AT ALBANY.

We cordially agree to one of the resolution reported to the Democratic Convention now is session at Albany, setting forth that the present crisis is one which should raise patriotic citizens bove considerations of party, and impel them to sacrifices that may avert the calamities that threaten us. There is no body of men in the country who more need to be guided by such counsel than those who are called upon to consider this resolution; none who are less macry to need it.

The present crisis in our national history should properly obliterate all party lines, and appeal to the patriotism, the good sense, and the respect for law and a just Government in every erican citizen. A small minority of the people led by no higher motive than personal ambition. and governed by no higher principle than a determination to extend Slavery without limit and to perpetuate it forever, have risen in rebellion against the Constitution and Union under which we have lived and flourished for more than three quarters of a century, and, by possessing themselves of all the strongholds of the Government within their reach and threatening others, are attempting to subvert that Government and turn it from the beneficent purpose for which it was created. When such a rebellion is fostered and strengthened by a body of men at the North, rallying under a party name and with partisan purposes, cherishing, at such a moment, even their partisan feuds, lest one wing should gain an advantage over the other, then only it begins to assume a dangerous character, and the people should learn that treason is not confined to the region where it first ventured to unvail its hor-

The question before the country is the supremacy of the Constitution and the Laws. The doctrine assumed and established by the Republican party is the fundamental principle of the Constitution, but by the acts of rebels in arms, the struggle has assumed the larger proportions of the existence of the Government itself. Here we know no party. That known as Republican may live or die; the principle remains the same, and all who love their country, who cherish its interests, who care for its honor, who are proud of its past, or who hope for its future, are bound as they love the name of America to rally now to discountenance and put down faction and treason. These men at Albany who call themselves Democrats are responsible in a great de gree by their misuse of the Government which has been so long in their hands for the treacherous imbecility which has brought the country to the brink of anarchy, and by their misrepresenta tions have made it possible for Southern demagogues to lead their confiding and ignorant followers into the madness of treason. But they miscalculate the strength and the forbearance of the people if they hope to lead them, to serve their party pur poses, into complicity with that treason. The tone indulged in by some of their speakers may find a response in the most vicious of a portion of the population of some of our large cities, but will have no echo from the sober, law-abiding, thinking people of the country at large. If they have no higher virtue let them at least be prudent. If they are incapable of understanding how much the future welfare and honor of the country depends upon carrying out the principles of the fathers of the Confederacy, and limiting the extension of human bondage and checking the

growth of the Slave-Power, let them at least be-

ware how they weaken the allegiance to law, and

spread among us the love of disorder and excess which lead only to anarchy and disaster. If they eew the wind, they, no more than the rest of us, will be spared in the harvest of the whirlwind.

ANCIENT AND MODERN TREASON. This subject is too important to be dismissed

from public attention with the notice which we last week made of Aaron Burr. There is a remarkable parallel between his treason and that we now see so open and defiant, showing itself in places as exalted as any occupied by him or his condjutors. First, as to the motive. This being fairly identified, and shown to be the common impulse of both conspiracies, all subsequent acts seem to follow by a sort of voluntary sequence. Burr had been elected Vice-President; but the phrascology of the Constitution was so deficient in precision, as on its face to make him equally eligible for the Presidency, though Jefferson had been voted for as President. To the astonishment of Congress and the country, Burr sought to take advantage of this extraordinary defect, by intriguing to have himself de clared President in place of Jefferson. But he failed in consummating this enormous fraud, and sunk so low in public estimation, that at the close of his term he disappeared from the political horizon. This intrigue for power furnishes the key to his whole character. It showed his ambition to be boundless, and that acts of base ness at which honest men would revolt, were chosen agencies with him for the attainment of the power he coveted. Foiled in this attempt, and ignominiously ostracised as a dangerous character, his ambition assumed a new and equally destructive direction. As he could no longer hope to grasp the Presidency of his own country by lawful means, he conceived the project of seizing it, even at the price of assassi nating the incumbent, and in default of that, of dismembering the Republic, with cotemporaneous invasion of a neighboring Government with which his own was at peace. His lust for power must be gratified somewhere-if not peacefully at home then by warfare within or beyond it. The spectacle of treason which now fills the

public eye is strikingly akin to that conceived by Burr. The motive then is the motive now. Our medern traitors have been driven from power by the same popular verdict which banished him. Like him, also, they still clutch at it with the same fierce desperation, their programme being identical with his-seizure of the capital, assassination of the new President if necessary, dismemberment of the Republic, and conquest of a Spanish colony. The catchword to Burr's letters in cipher was "Cuba." Is it not the catchword of the new spawn of traitors now ! Burr, though out of office, contrived to seduce to his standard those who still remained in. Two United States Senators joined him. Both were arrested for treason, and the only one at that time in office was promptly expelled from the Senate But the modern treason differs from his in the fact that most of the Cabinet officers have been its authors and engineers. Burr made but tards headway, but these, holding the reins of power, have used them, with perjured industry, to give it vast momentum. Unlike Burr, however, while laboring in secret, their affiliated conspirators made no concealment of the common design, but proclaimed through the press and from the stump the rebellion that was hatching. The country heard it with contemptuous incredulity. It knew that South Carolina had always been a tory community; that her toryism protracted the Revolutionary contest nearly two years; that she had been saved to the Union by Northern troops first beating her tories and afterward beating th British; but it scouted the idea of that old treasonable leaven being yet sufficiently strong to cause a general effervescence. Hence the hus bandman slept while the enemy was sowing tares. Burr had no Treasury within his reach, but the modern traitors had one in possession. As treason, the blackest of all crimes, does not hesitate at the commission of any of lighter shade, so these have robbed every depository of the public money, as well to enrich themselves as to destroy the Government. Burr sought a few par tisans in Congress, but these have found entire delegations to sympathize in their infamy. He aimed to rob a single fort of its arms, but they have plundered nearly twenty arsenals. While the capture of but one military post was his object, they have seized and garrisoned a dozen, and, on the heels of such treasonable acts, make insolent demands that the stolen property be ceded absolutely, and that the fortifications which re main shall be pusillanimously given up to them as conquerors. Insolence and magnitude are the two features which most distinguish this treason from that of Burr, unless actual danger to the Union he admitted as a third.

But the parallel holds even further. A military commander at New-Orleans broke up the pro gramme of Burr before he had time to consummate it. Another commander at Charleston, by a movement almost as decisive, has so deranged the programme of the modern traitors as to render an entire change of their plans necessary. As Burr found the army incorruptible, so have they. As Burr came before a jury to answer for his crime, so must these. It is true that the composition of the Supreme Court is now unfortunately debased, and its perceptions obscured by sectional affiliations, yet the day will come when the laws of the country will be vindicated. With the Supreme Court and the Executive, the parallel unfortunately fails. In Burr's time the Executive was all activity and energy. It feared no collision; but with unflinching courage dared to enforce the laws, no matter how high the offender's position, whether Vice-President once or Senater now. The Court performed its whole duty, and sent the once Vice-President to jail. But while a greater treason is impending-one which Senators openly avow in their placeswhich destroys the public credit, seizes forts and arsenals by force, waging war wherever it chooses to do so, prostrates public industry, and fills the nation with alarm-the Executive pauses and hesitates, parleys with armed traitors, refuses to relieve a garrison which the rebels are hourly investing for the avowed purpose of exterminating it by massacre, and stands before his countrymen a shivering, chattering, God-forsaken spectacle of personal and official cowardice which has no counterpart in American history.

It is time that he who means to write a his tory of American traitors should set about collecting his materials. Those which the last three months have originated are more abundant than all that had previously existed. Others will be presently forthcoming. As the chapter of each preceding treason can now show how effectually t was crushed, so we doubt not that which may be devoted to the last will not only recite the

time that history were begun.

Pronouns and particles are useful parts of speech if properly used, but also capable of mis- Department and Gen. Scott. Had this course chief when out of place. So when Mr. Seward is made to say in the report of his speech in the papers of yesterday that 63,000 of the people of this city " have signed this appeal to the Senate." he should have been reported as saying only that that number of persons had signed appeals of a similar character. It is a distinction with a difference, for a great many men may be willing to ask that a certain thing be done, not one of whom, perhaps, would ask that a certain wrong way of doing it, which others may propose, should be adopted.

The particular memorial referred to and presented by the Senator from New-York is that put in motion by the Committee which met a fortnight ago yesterday in the Chamber of Commerce. They had little more than a week to work in, a very short time in which to canvass fairly so large a number as 38,000. The simple truth is there was no such fair canvass. We know that names by the thousand were taken on both sides of Ferries in the city and out of it, and that the names of office boys were taken who neither knew nor cared what they signed, but signed for the fun of it. Whether canvassers were paid by the hundred names or not, it is known that they only cared to get mere names without regard either to their responsibility or locality. It was rather a remarkable forbearance, however, on their part that the number of signers was not made to approach nearer than eighteen thousand to the Fusion vote of this city. It is not to be supposed that those who were the bearers of this memorial were cognozant of the facts in regard to it, but it is well that it should be known at Washington precisely how much credit should be attributed to it as an exponent of public opinion in this community.

THE LATEST NEWS.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 1, 1861. THE ESCAPE OF TRAITORS.

The statement that the conduct of Capt. Randolph, who headed the armed demonstration against the Pensacola Navy-Yard, was not known at the Navy Department before his resignation was accepted, is incorrect. Information of its surrender was received at 8:20 o'clock, on the night of the 13th of January, and his resignation was accepted on the 14th, as appears by positive testimony. Other resignations by telegraph were permitted, and thus traitors, who deserved and would have been punished with the halter, were allowed to escape by Mr. Toucey's connivance, No confidence in that Department is entertained. and it has been managed in the interest of Mr. Mallory, and other Secessionists, for their own personal and political purposes. The testimony before the Special Committee will make some refreshing revelations.

FORT SUMTER. The South Carolina Volunteers are urgent for an attack on Fort Sumter, and Gov. Pickens has sent an aid to impress upon Col. Hayne the necessity of bringing his protracted embassy to a close, and formally demanding of the President its unconditional surrender. They cannot now retreat without dishonor, and nothing but the withdrawal of Major Anderson could relieve their false position. As neither side can consistently recede, a collision seems only to involve a question of time: Major Anderson must sooner or later be reënforced, because his supplies will not last three months. Vessels drawing twelve feet of water and over can enter the Beach Channel, and there are plenty of omcers and vous ready to run the gauntlet of Morris Island and Fort Moultrie. The Star of the West approached within a mile of Sumier, and would have landed reëntorcements but that it was supposed to have been in possession of the Carolinians. Mr. Toucey's excuse for not ordering the Brooklyn in was unfounded. She entered in 1858 easily.

OTHER FORTS. Tortugas, Key West and Fort Pickens are secure, and command the Gulf. While they are held, Secession must be crippled, and the Cotton States be virtually blockaded.

The sloop-of-war Vandalia was recently ordered to the East Indies, at the very time when ships are most needed at home.

THE VIRGINIA CONFERENCE.

Great doubts are expressed whether the Peace Congress, to meet here on Monday, under the auspices of Virginia, will accomplish any practical result. The Border States have yet to offer some proposition which does not require a surrender of principle. Thus far, they have asked sacrifices at the hands of the Republicans, without assuming any responsibility themselves. Except in friendly professions, their position is not materially different from the Cotton States. THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

The specches of Messrs. Hamilton of Texas and Stokes of Tennessee were in good temper, conciliatory, and commanded much attention from both sides. They signified more willingness to approach an adjustment fairly than others acting on the same general line of policy. THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The President is preparing a veto of the Pa cific road, so as to be consistent in defeating every measure he has heretofore recommended. There may be strength enough to carry it over his head in Congress. MORE PEENFORCEMENTS FOR WASHINGTON.

Two additional companies of flying artillery arrived here to-day, and are quartered near camp of conspirators for convenience. They ad-

mire each other hugely, of course. Secession is evidently dying out as the reënforcements THE \$25,000,000 LOAN BILL.

The bill for twenty-five millions loan was in-

troduced to provide for contingencies which may or may not occur, and will depend upon the future revenues and appropriations that may be made before the adjournment. In revolutionary times such precautions are necessary, especially as the new Congress will not meet for nine months after Mr. Lincoln's inauguration. NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. Clingman's reëlection for six years to the Senate does not look as if North Carolina intended an immediate retreat. Still, he says she

will secede about April or May. THE PROTECTION OF PUBLIC PROPERTY The President has at last wisely determined

treason, but be able to gibbet the trainer. It is not to interfere further with the distribution of the necessary force to protect the public property here and elsewhere, but to leave those arrangements where they properly belong, to the Was been adopted in the beginning, each difficulty

would have been avoided. THE LIVERPOOL CONSCI. not been settled for six months. This and other reasons render a change necessary. It will be

filled to-morrow.

THE GREAT ROBBERY.

It is ascertained that Mr. Floyd's whole ac ceptances were \$6,900,000. Of these Mr. Russsell and partners retired about \$3,000,000, first and last, and can account for half a million more. It therefore appears that at least \$3,000,000 are still floating about, held by innocent parties, or were discounted by banks and individuals. Large amounts have been recently sent here from New England, which were taken on the strength of Mr. Floyd's assurances, vouched in some in stances by Mr. Toucey, Mr. Bailey, who ab stracted the bonds from the Interior Department, has never been examined before the Committee of Investigation, and for legal reasons, which may appear hereafter. The act of 1857, which is sup. posed to relieve witnesses of Congressional Com mittees from prosecution, will doubtless be pleaded for the benefit of some of the parties to this mammoth robbery. Lawyers already maintain that the indictment against Messrs. Russell, Floyd and Bailey for a conspiracy to defraud the Government, is for a crime not known in the criminal statutes. They will all probably escape punishment.

A GAS MONOPOLY.

A movement is making to repeal the charter of the gas monopoly here, from the flagrant and barefaced extortion practiced on the community.

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Friday, Feb. 1, 1861.

The President has recognized Mr. J. De Bruyn Keeps as Vice-Consul of the Netherlands for North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, to reside at Charleston. Orders have just been issued for the enrollment of

all persons subject to militin duty in the District of Columbia.

The boundary dispute, which has existed for so many

which was amicably submitted to the Supreme Court for its decision, has to-day been prospectively settled by an interlocutory order to that effect. The papers by an interlocatory order to that enect. The papers are to be filed in August next, and the decree given at the next term of the Court. Messra, Clifford and Phillips appeared as counsel for Massachusetts; Messra, Jenks and Barley of Rhode Island, for that State, and Attorney-General Clinton for the United States.

The well known Gaines case is set for argument on the Country of the Country of

Tuesday.

Two companies of artillery arrived here to-day, from Fort Hamilton. There are now five companies of that arm of the service here, which, together with the in-fantry and marines, make about six hundred Federal

troops in Washington and the vicinity.

Horatio King, First Assistant Postmaster, has been appointed Postmaster General.

Col. Hayne has received his dispatches from Gov. Pickens, and has received his dispatches from Gov. Pickens, and has proceeded to bring the proceedings of the authorities of that State, for the vacation of Fort Sunter, before the Administration.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ALBANY, Feb. 1, 1861.

The bill to incorporate the veterans of the Seventh Regiment has been advanced to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. MANIERRE introduced a bill to repeal the

Tenth Avenue Railroad bill.

Mr. ROBERTSON introduced a bill to extend the

and Fordham Railroad.

Also, one to authorize the laying of a double track along the line without purchasing land to widen the Mr. MANIERRE introduced a bill increasing the

Mr. MANIERRE introduced a bill increasing the salary of the Superintendent to \$5,000, and allowing the old chartered companies to report at the same time that the companies under the general act report.

Also a bill relative to the public health within the Metropolitan Police District. It provides that the samitary condition of the District shall be under the entire control of twelve Commissioners, three to be appointed by the Governor, six physicians by the Police Commissioners and the Mayor of New-York and Brooklyn, and Dr. Gunn to constitute the remaining three.

ASSEMBLY.

Petitions for the reorganization of the New-York Fire Department and of the Institute for the Blind, and for the amendment of the law of 1859 were pre-

The annual report of the Astor Library Association Also a report from Sheriff Kelly, giving a detailed

statement of the receipts and disbursements of his office during the past year.

By Mr. WEBSTER, to promote and encourage the efficiency of officers of the militia by limiting the tenure of office therein; also to amend an act for the incorporation of Benevolent, Charitable, Scientific, and Mission Scientific.

sion Societies.

By Mr. L. C. ANDREWS, to incorporate the Association for the Promotion of the Welfare of Adults that are Blind; also, to amend the act passed April 13, 1859 in relation to the New-York Institute for the Blind.

in relation to the New-York Institute for the Blind.

By Mr. WOODRUFF, to legalize certain acts and
ordinances of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty
of the City of New-York.

By Mr. FISHER, to amend the revised statutes in

By Mr. FISHER, to amend the revised statutes in relation to proceedings before Surrogates. By Mr. COMSTOCK, to amend act to alter the Com-missioners map of the City of Brooklyn in relation to the widening of Third street in said City.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.
To increase the salary of the City Judge of the City of Brocklyn.

For organizing and providing for the transfer of certain actions and proceedings from the City Court of Brocklyn to the Supreme Court.

EVENING SESSION. The Assembly met this evening to consider as the special order the resolutions for the appointment of Commissioners to Washington, in accordance with the Virginia resolutions.

Virginia resolutions.

Mr. FULLERTON spoke in opposition to the appointment of the Commissioners. He was not willing that one jot or tittle of the Republican principles should be yielded. He believed with the minority of the Committee, and protested that the Commission was revolutionary in character.

Mr. FISH moved to amend the report by striking out the whole of it and requesting the Governor to appoint

the whole of it and requesting the Governor to appoint nine citizens from the State to act as Commissioners. Mr. MORGAN was opposed to the amendment and to the Commission. He disapproved of the whole pro-ceeding from beginning to end, but if the Commission-ers were sent at all, they should be members of the

ers were sent at all, they should be members of the Republican party.

Mr. FERRY desired to keep the appointment within the House. He hoped the question would be so em-barrassed as to defeat the whole proposition. After further debate, the amendment was lost by 35

63. Mr. MORGAN moved to amend the report by strik-Mr. MORGAN moved to amend the report by striking out the names of Erastus Corning, Greene C. Broason, and Addison Gardiner, and inserting those of John A. King, H. R. Selden, and G. W. Patterson. Before he would consent to zend a Democrat on such a mission, he would suffer his head to be severed from his bedy.

Mr. ROBINSON opposed the amendment. He inquired if war should come whether all but Republicant.

quired if war should come whether all but Republicans are to be excluded. He thought the amendment unfair,

After a warm debate, the amendment was voted After a warm depart, the amendment was down by a vote of 37 to 76.

Mr. FULLERTON moved to strike out all the Commissioners' names and insert the names of our Senators and Republican Representatives in Congress from this

State. Lost.

Mr. PEARCE moved an amendment to the report, that a majority of the nine Commissioners shall decide how the five votes are to be cast. Carried.

After several attempts to drive off final action, the report and resolutions were adopted, by Yeas, 72; Nays, 39. Adjourned.

Massachusetts Legislature.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

Bosyon, Friday, Feb. 1, 1361.

A bill was introduced and passed the Senate to-day creating an emergency fund of \$100,000, to be placed creating an emergency fund of \$100,000.

at the disposition of the Governor. The subject a sending Commissioners to Washington was posspoosed till Monday, virtually killing it.